

# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## TRUSTEES

OF THE

# BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1909.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1910.



<sup>11<sup>th</sup></sup>  
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JAN 21 1921,

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

*Mass Officials*

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# OFFICERS

## OF THE

# BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

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### TRUSTEES.

WALTER CHANNING, M.D., <i>Chairman</i> ,	.	.	.	Brookline.
HENRY LEFAVOUR, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. HENRIETTA S. LOWELL,	.	.	.	Brookline.
JOSEPH KOSHLAND,	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. KATHERINE G. DEVINE,	.	.	.	South Boston.
WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER,	.	.	.	Cambridge.
MICHAEL J. JORDAN,	.	.	.	Dorchester.

Stated meetings of the trustees are held at the hospital on the second Tuesday of each month.

### OFFICERS.

OWEN COPP, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
WILLIAM NOYES, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
SAMUEL W. CRITTENDEN, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE H. MAXFIELD, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY E. GILL, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERMY C. NOBLE, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
— — — — —,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JANE ROBERTSON,	.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent of Nurses.</i>
JESSIE M. BUIST,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Superintendent of Nurses.</i>
FLORENCE N. SPIDLE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Matron.</i>
ARTHUR E. MORSE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Chief Engineer.</i>
LOUIS S. WHITE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>

### TREASURER AND STEWARD.

WILLIAM E. ELTON,	.	.	.	.	Dorchester.
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Office at the Women's Department, Dorchester Center.

### VISITING COMMITTEES, 1909-10.

February,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. DEVINE and Mrs. LOWELL.
March,	.	.	.	.	Mr. LEFAVOUR and Mr. KOSHLAND.
April,	.	.	.	.	Mr. JORDAN and Mr. PIPER.
May,	.	.	.	.	Dr. CHANNING and Mr. KOSHLAND.
June,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. DEVINE and Mrs. LOWELL.
July,	.	.	.	.	Dr. CHANNING and Mr. PIPER.
August,	.	.	.	.	Mr. LEFAVOUR and Mrs. LOWELL.
September,	.	.	.	.	Mr. KOSHLAND and Mr. JORDAN.
October,	.	.	.	.	Mrs. DEVINE and Mrs. LOWELL.
November,	.	.	.	.	Mr. LEFAVOUR and Mr. PIPER.
December,	.	.	.	.	Mr. KOSHLAND and Mr. JORDAN.
January,	.	.	.	.	Dr. CHANNING and Mrs. DEVINE.





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The trustees of the Boston State Hospital have the honor to present herewith their first annual report.

### PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Boston State Hospital, known until 1897 as the Boston Lunatic Hospital, was opened in 1839 in South Boston. In 1884, 84 patients were transferred to Austin Farm in Roxbury, which was organized independently under the name of the Retreat for the Insane. In 1889 the retreat was made a department of the hospital. In 1893 the first new building was occupied. In 1895 the new buildings were opened at Pierce Farm. In 1897 the name was changed to Boston Insane Hospital. In the beginning the departments were made independent units with separate superintendents. In 1898 these were consolidated under one superintendent, and the same year the names changed from Austin Farm to Department for Women, and from Pierce Farm to Department for Men. In 1904 the Stedman, Walker and Butler buildings were opened.

### STATE CARE OF BOSTON'S INSANE.

Pursuant to the Acts of 1908, chapter 613, all of Boston's insane came under the care of the State. Section 1 of the chapter above referred to reads as follows: "The commonwealth, after the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and eight, shall, by the officers and boards authorized thereto, have the care, control and treatment of all insane persons who are now cared for by the city of Boston, or by any board of officers thereof,

and the city of Boston shall not hereafter establish any asylum or other institution for the care of the insane, or after said date maintain any such institution, or be liable for the board, care, treatment or act of any insane person." Section 2 of the same chapter specifies in part that: "The institution or asylum in which such insane persons are cared for shall, after said date, be called the Boston State Hospital, and shall be subject to all laws, so far as they apply, governing state hospitals," and also that: "The government of said Boston State Hospital when established, shall be vested in a board of seven trustees." Section 3 gives the State Board of Insanity authority, "with the approval of the governor and council, in the name and on behalf of the commonwealth, to take, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, the lands and buildings now constituting the Boston insane hospital in the city of Boston, together with any lands or buildings adjacent thereto, which, in their opinion, may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of this act."

In accordance with section 2 of the act above quoted seven trustees were duly appointed by Governor Guild, as follows:—

For the term expiring on the first Wednesday of February, 1916,  
Walter Channing of Brookline.

For the term expiring on the first Wednesday of February, 1915,  
Henry Lefavour of Boston.

For the term expiring on the first Wednesday of February, 1914,  
Henrietta S. Lowell of Brookline.

For the term expiring on the first Wednesday of February, 1913,  
Joseph Koshland of Boston.

For the term expiring on the first Wednesday of February, 1912,  
Katherine G. Devine of Boston.

For the term expiring on the first Wednesday of February, 1911,  
George H. Leonard of Boston.

For the term expiring on the first Wednesday of February, 1910,  
Michael J. Jordan of Boston.

#### FIRST MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

A call was issued by the first-named of the above for the trustees to meet at the hospital on December 1, and all the members of the Board were present. Dr. Channing was elected chairman, and Mr. Lefavour secretary. It was voted that all officials occupying positions in the Boston Insane Hospital up

to Dec. 1, 1908, be temporarily appointed to the same positions in the Boston State Hospital, and that the superintendent be appointed temporary treasurer. A committee was appointed to prepare by-laws.

The superintendent reported that the number of patients in the hospital December 1 was 748, — 306 of these being men and 442 women; number on visit, 115, — 34 men and 81 women. Total carried on the books, 863, — 340 men and 523 women.

Prior to the meeting, the men's department, at which the meeting was held, was inspected by the Board. Since this time many inspections have been made of both the men's and women's departments of the hospital by the Board as a whole, by the visiting committees and by the individual members.

#### THE CONDITION OF THE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, unlike any other in the State, is, to all intents and purposes, two separate institutions. It will be remembered that the ordinary plan is to have an administration building with wings running out from it, one for each sex, making a very compact and easy set of buildings to administer. In the Boston State Hospital the men's department is about half a mile from the women's, and separated by broad fields and swamps, some of which, until recently, did not belong to the State. A much-travelled road also intervenes.

As a consequence of this wide separation it is necessary to have two heating and lighting plants, requiring a much larger consumption of coal than in an ordinary institution of the same size. There are two halls, used both for religious services and amusements, duplicate offices for the superintendent and assistants, two kitchens, two carpenter shops, duplicate storerooms and refrigerators, duplicate stables for horses, and other duplicate arrangements. There is one bakery and one laundry, both outgrown and inadequate.

The effort is made to carry on the two departments as a unit, but the great distance referred to, and the necessity of maintaining so many duplicate arrangements, materially increases the cost of maintenance. Many things which might be done in the way of treatment and care of the patients and the administration of details are very difficult.

The trustees found that the buildings themselves presented quite a variety of conditions, as they were erected at different times and after different plans. The first ones, of wood, are now used only for administration purposes and a nurses' home. The buildings erected in the 90's for the women's department are of stucco and wood. They are slightly in appearance, but, from the nature of the construction, somewhat out of repair. The same is true of the buildings in the men's department, erected at the same time; though, on the whole, their condition is not quite as good as the other buildings. Owing to the economic conditions prevailing under a city government, the hospital was often unable to obtain sufficient appropriations for improvements and repairs desirable from year to year, and hence some of the things which, no doubt, the former trustees would have been glad to do had not been undertaken.

The most recent buildings, called the Stedman, Walker and Butler, after the names of former superintendents, were opened in 1904. These are all thoroughly well-constructed, fire-proof buildings, and were found to require little in the way of repairs.

Facilities for the administration of the hospital and the medical care of patients were not quite equal to those of the State hospitals, though an effort has been made to meet some of these requirements. A room in the basement of one of the new buildings, designed for a hydrotherapy department, had never been finished, so that it was impossible to do anything for the patients with that method of treatment. Another room had been partly finished for a laboratory, but never completed. In the men's department there were no arrangements for hydrotherapy, electricity or laboratory work, and very little scientific work was being carried on in either department.

It was found that the buildings erected in the 90's, while attractive externally, were in many ways very badly planned internally. Some of the wards were dark, poorly ventilated and unattractive. Much room was wasted in corridors. The living rooms in the buildings for the male patients were badly cut up by enormous chimneys in the center, taking away very materially from the space, and making it difficult for the attendants to look after their patients.

## PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

After many careful examinations of the hospital, the trustees came to the conclusion that alterations in the buildings would be necessary, as well as a reorganization of the general and medical administration, to bring it up to the standard of other State hospitals. Even then, however, the difficulties of administration and the great expense attendant on so many duplications would not be overcome, and neither would the constantly increasing demand for accommodations be met. To unify, as far as possible, the management of the two departments, and to provide adequate provision for patients, it would be necessary to add more buildings.

While a general policy for the development of the hospital was being considered, it became evident that to have it take tangible form some one should be appointed to take charge of the hospital who had had special experience and training as an administrator, and who would be able to work out definite plans, and, if possible, carry them forward to completion. In looking over the field for a man of the kind required, the attention of the Board was directed to Dr. Owen Copp, who had for ten years been the executive officer of the State Board of Insanity. In conjunction with that Board, he had, during this long period, been gradually developing a broad scheme of hospital provision and organization for the entire State, and largely to him was due the progress that had been made in the care of the insane. It was felt by the trustees that his great familiarity with the whole problem, and especially with the specific needs of the Boston State Hospital, would make him eminently fitted to assume charge of the hospital at this critical period in its history, and they therefore voted to ask him to become superintendent.

Unfortunately, the State Board of Insanity did not feel that they could part with him, as the plans which they had in mind were not yet completed, and they were depending on his co-operation to carry them out. They were willing, however, that he should temporarily devote half his time to the affairs of the hospital. While the trustees regretted that they could not have the whole of it, they felt that it was for the benefit of the hospital that they should take half. Accordingly, he was duly elected



superintendent, and Dr. Noyes, who had acted in that capacity up to this time, was made assistant superintendent.

Since the appointment of Dr. Copp much time has been spent in working out plans for the future development of the hospital. To accomplish the desired results the plans advocated by the State Board of Insanity seem the best; that is, to make the Boston State Hospital into a large institution, to accommodate most of the insane from Boston and near-by towns, which might be called the metropolitan district. It will be remembered that the State Board recommended, for the carrying out of their plans, a hospital to care for acute cases in the city proper near the medical schools; a custodial department which should be located on the site of the present hospital, the present buildings, of course, forming a part of this whole department; a sanitarium for convalescents at some convenient point in the country, and a colony for incurable cases, also not far removed.

According to the special report made to the Legislature by the State Board of Insanity, May, 1908, the so-called metropolitan district has a population of about 1,200,000, or 40 per cent. of the inhabitants of the State. It furnishes easily 1,300 commitments, or 46 per cent. of all. About 4,800 belong to this district. Less than 15 per cent. of the insane resident in the metropolitan district can be cared for in the Boston Insane Hospital. Nearly three times as many are committed to the other State hospitals. "The claims of the metropolitan district," the report stated, "now assume paramount importance and press for immediate attention. A metropolitan institution for at least 2,000 patients should be established according to the general scheme outlined."

As a matter of fact, the first steps have already been taken along these lines. Owing to the efforts of the State Board and others, the Legislature in June, 1909, appropriated \$600,000 for the purpose of erecting a hospital, for the observation and first care of acute cases of mental disease, in the city proper. In the act appropriating this money it was provided that this institution should be under the management of the trustees of the Boston State Hospital. Further legislation also was enacted that the State Board of Insanity should be authorized to take, by eminent domain, such land as, in its opinion, might be neces-

sary to provide adequately for the necessary enlargement of the hospital, and such takings have been made of all the land not owned by the State, bounded by Austin, Harvard, Canterbury and Walkhill streets, so that a total area of over 232 acres is now the property of the Commonwealth. This large tract of land will provide for the expansion of the institution to the extent that will ultimately be required.

The next step, and one which should be taken the coming year, in the opinion of the trustees, and which, it is hoped, will meet with the approval of the Legislature, is to add an infirmary group of buildings for both men and women, to accommodate 300 patients, and the necessary officers and nurses, at a cost of \$275,000. It will be seen that the erection of such buildings is in harmony with the general plan above outlined, but, further than that, it is of importance for the purpose of making the present hospital buildings of greater service, as a more thorough classification of patients can be made both as to mental condition and sex, and administration simplified.

As a part of the plan for further buildings at the hospital, it is highly desirable that the facilities for both medical treatment and service should be materially improved upon. With this idea in view it is planned to erect an addition to the Butler, which will serve as a treatment building, with baths of various kinds, apparatus for electrical and other treatment, and rooms for patients requiring constant medical supervision; also an extensive addition to the laundry, ultimately to be used only for laundry purposes, but which will for the present, while partially used as a laundry, provide shops for the carpenters and steam fitters, and industrial rooms for the patients. This is a much-needed addition, which it is hoped can be made the coming year. It may be stated here that the carpenter and paint shops are in the basements of the buildings occupied by patients, an arrangement which is regarded as hazardous, and does not exist in other State hospitals. These shops have been fireproofed for temporary use.

When the plans outlined above for the infirmary group have been carried out, the hospital will be in condition to care for several hundred more patients, and give them such medical treatment as they require. It will also be possible to do some

scientific work in the institution itself. Of course, the center of the higher laboratory and research work will be at the hospital for the first treatment of acute cases in the city proper, but some such work can always be carried on with profit by the assistants in this department.

The trustees and superintendent have spent much time, not only upon the plans for the proposed infirmary group, but also upon the further development of the institution along the lines recommended by the Board of Insanity, to provide for the care of the large number of patients, probably not less than 3,000, which in the future it may be expected the State will be called on to furnish accommodations for on the present hospital grounds. In conjunction with a landscape architect, the superintendent has studied the contour of the entire property, and rough plans have been made for the grouping of different classes of patients at different points. Eventually, the present wooden buildings used for administration purposes and nurses' home, which are not only inadequate in many respects but dangerous on account of fire, and the stables and the cow barn, and other outbuildings which also are of wood, and unsanitary and outgrown, should be pulled down.

Buildings will be required for the reception of acute cases as they come from the department in the city proper, and to some extent, no doubt, from other sources. Further provision for custodial cases will be necessary, as well as added infirmary buildings. There will be a considerable number of patients who can be usefully employed. These will be provided for together in industrial groups. On another part of the grounds, where the farm buildings are to be placed, will be located what may be called the farmstead group. Each one of these groups can be enlarged as rapidly as circumstances may demand.

The lay of the land admirably adapts itself to a plan of this kind. The different groups can be entirely separate from each other, yet near enough to make administration comparatively easy. There is excellent land for garden and farming purposes, which will furnish occupation for a large number of patients.

To carry out these plans will, of course, be the work of years, but the trustees feel that no group of buildings should be erected without considering its relation to the other groups which will be necessary in the future.



## HOSPITAL FOR THE FIRST CARE AND OBSERVATION OF ACUTE CASES.

The trustees, having been authorized to buy land and erect a hospital for acute cases in the city proper, devoted much time to looking about for an available site. It was considered desirable to have this as near as possible to the medical schools, as it should be accessible not only to those engaged in teaching nervous and mental diseases but to students and others engaged in special research work. After a search of some months, and the consideration of many sites, the Board finally decided upon what is called the MacDonald lot, situated at the corner of the Parkway, Brookline Avenue, Fenwood Road and Vila Street, comprising about 90,000 square feet. After having been approved by the Governor and Council and the State Board of Insanity, this lot was purchased.

Preliminary studies of the buildings will be undertaken as soon as possible. This work will be somewhat simplified from the fact that the Board of Insanity, a year ago, had made sketch plans for the same purpose, which, however, at the time, could not be utilized.

### INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

Attention has been paid to matters of internal administration. It seemed proper that the steward, Mr. William E. Elton, who had direct charge of the purchase and use of supplies and other business matters, should also act as treasurer, and he was accordingly appointed to that position.

A finance committee was appointed under the by-laws, which has taken up many matters of business administration with the superintendent, and various modifications have been made. The system of accounting was changed from the one formerly used to that employed for the State institutions, which meant considerable hard work on the part of employees in the business office. It may be said here that the business affairs of the hospital were in excellent condition when the trustees took charge, purchases being made on a careful system.

In March there was a most unfortunate occurrence in the death of a violent parietic from internal injuries. On investigation these were found to be partly due to maltreatment by two

attendants. They were arrested, and after a vigorous prosecution by the district attorney found guilty. One was sentenced to the house of correction for three years, and the other for a year and a half.

The death of this patient led to an immediate investigation by the trustees of the medical care and treatment of patients. It was found that, owing to the amount of business and office work that the medical officers in the men's department were obliged to attend to, they had little time to make visits in the wards, and often the number of attendants was too small to care for the patients. The trustees felt that more time should be spent in the wards in the men's department, and that there should be a more thorough supervision of the work of the attendants.

On the recommendation of the superintendent, Dr. E. C. Noble was appointed as an additional assistant in the men's department, and arrangements made to allow the physicians to devote more attention than heretofore to ward duties. In the women's department, where the number of assistants was larger, the patients were receiving careful medical attention, but the standard of nursing was not as good as it should be, and there were not enough nurses.

Some time was spent in revising the schedule of salaries to harmonize with those in other State hospitals, with the idea that if the nurses were paid better wages it would be possible to get better ones, and to keep them for longer periods. Since this schedule went into effect there have been many more applications received, and the quality of the nursing staff has been gradually improving. Earnest efforts will be made in the future to provide more amusements and occupations for the patients, and make the wards more cheerful and attractive by adding furniture, pictures, plants and other things suggestive of home surroundings.

#### DIPHThERIA EPIDEMIC.

During the year there have been, from time to time, sporadic cases of diphtheria. In May and June the number of cases increased, and at the women's department developed into an epidemic. It was necessary to set aside a ward for the purpose of isolation, and Dr. Mary E. Gill was put in charge. For several months a large number of nurses and patients were sep-

arated from the others. A few of the employees were sent to the south department of the city hospital. Dr. Southard, the pathologist employed by the State Board of Insanity to supervise the pathological work in all of the State insane hospitals, was requested to make a careful investigation of the epidemic. He, in conjunction with an assistant, is now conducting research work which it will take some months to complete, and which, it is hoped, will throw some light on the nature of such epidemics.

A second epidemic, lasting, however, only a short time, occurred in October, most of the cases being in the men's department. An old farmhouse, called the Fottler house, which for some years had been used as a sleeping place for patients working on the farm, was vacated and made into a contagious department, and several patients at once were sent to it. Fortunately, this second epidemic lasted only a few days, and up to the time of writing this report there has been no fresh outbreak. Much praise is due Dr. Gill, who for several months was isolated on the ward with the diphtheria patients.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

One of the first things called to the attention of the trustees was the need of fire escapes upon one of the buildings in the men's and one in the women's department. As soon as possible these were provided, and in case of fire will make egress more easy than before. Painting has been carried on on a large scale, both on the inside and outside of many of the buildings, greatly to their improvement. Some of this work was done by the employees of the hospital and some by contract. At the women's department there were many old board walks in a badly dilapidated condition. Some of these have been taken up and replaced by granolithic walks, which will make outdoor exercise in the winter months more comfortable for the patients. Some granolithic floors have also been laid in the men's department. A large amount of piping used for heating purposes has been removed, as it served no useful purpose. In this way a considerable saving in fuel has been made. A new bath room has been put in in the nurses' home. An inexpensive solarium has been built by glassing in an open passageway between Stedman and Walker. A determined fight was made against gypsy moths and

other pests, which had done great damage to the trees. These are now in fairly good condition, but much work remains to be done the coming year. New furniture has been bought for some of the wards, which should be largely added to the coming year.

#### ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR 1910.

The estimate of maintenance for the coming year has been placed at \$213,550. This is an increase of \$21,550 over the previous year. This is largely accounted for by the necessity of placing the nurses on a sixty-hour basis, in accordance with the plan pursued at some of the other State hospitals. To bring this about, 25 more nurses must be employed. Very little additional has been asked for for other purposes. One large item, for which too small an estimate was made last year, was the cost of water. As a city institution the hospital had received its water from the city without the cost appearing in the hospital accounts. When the State took over the institution it at once began to pay to the city the usual water rates for large consumers, amounting in the year to \$4,687, which makes an additional item of about \$2,000 of expense over what was anticipated. A more detailed analysis of estimates will be found in the report of the superintendent.

#### *Summary of Appropriations.*

For maintenance, . . . . .	\$213,550 00
For an addition to the Butler building, for the treatment of acute cases, . . . . .	39,000 00
For the construction and equipment of three infirmary buildings, to accommodate 300 patients and the necessary officers and nurses, . . . . .	275,000 00
For the construction and equipment of an extension to the present laundry, to be used temporarily for carpenter and machine shops, and industrial rooms for patients, . . . . .	44,000 00

#### DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

Early in the year the trustees were saddened by the loss of Mr. George H. Leonard, who died on February 10. They held a special meeting and attended the funeral in a body. At the March meeting the following resolutions were adopted:—

The trustees of the Boston State Hospital desire to place on record their sense of great loss in the death of their honored associate, Mr. George Henry Leonard. Although the Board had been in existence for only a short period, and the official reign of its members had been brief, the trustees had come to hold a high appreciation of Mr. Leonard's qualities and careful judgment, his loyal devotion to duty and his willingness to give generously of his time and thought, and they had anticipated with satisfaction his most valuable service in the solution of the problems and discharge of the duties imposed upon the Board.

The trustees beg to extend to the family of Mr. Leonard their profound sympathy.

The place of Mr. Leonard on the Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. William Taggard Piper of Cambridge for the unexpired term.

#### CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The appointment of Dr. Copp and Dr. Noble have been already referred to. At the October meeting of the Board a letter of resignation from Dr. F. X. Corr, assistant physician in the women's department, to take effect November 1, was read and accepted. At the November meeting a letter of resignation from Dr. William Noyes, to take effect January 1, was read and accepted. A resolution was adopted expressing the personal esteem of the trustees for Dr. Noyes, and their appreciation of his long years of faithful service to the hospital.

The reports of the superintendent and treasurer are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER CHANNING,  
HENRY LEFAVOUR,  
HENRIETTA S. LOWELL,  
JOSEPH KOSHLAND,  
KATHERINE G. DEVINE,  
WILLIAM TAGGARD PIPER,  
MICHAEL J. JORDAN,

*Trustees.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the Boston State Hospital.*

The first annual report of the superintendent is respectfully submitted for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909, except the general statistics prescribed by the State Board of Insanity for the year ending September 30.

There were 814 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the statistical year, 449 were admitted, 341 were dismissed, and 132 died, leaving 790 at the close of the year.

The daily average number of patients was 769.85, of whom 671.62 were State charges and 98.23 private patients; 1,173 different patients were in the hospital during the year.

There were 73 emergency cases, of which 67 were committed and 6 discharged within the five days' limit.

One voluntary patient was received who was not insane and did not require commitment.

Exclusive of transfers and returns from visits, 335 patients were received, of whom 299 were admitted for the first time, 25 for the second time, and 11 for the third to fifth time.

The first cases of insanity numbered 274, of whom 39.78 per cent. were born in Massachusetts and 51.09 per cent. in the United States; 12.04 per cent. of the mothers were born in Massachusetts and 21.53 per cent. in the United States; 9.85 per cent. of the fathers were born in Massachusetts and 21.53 per cent. in the United States.

The average age on admission of cases first admitted to any hospital was 45.84 years; 22.62 per cent. were aged 60 years or more.

The chief causes of insanity were senility in 18.25 per cent., intemperance in 9.49 per cent., apoplexy and other organic lesions in 10 per cent., congenital in 3.65 per cent.

The duration of mental disease before admission to the hospital averaged 16.32 months. It was six months or less in

47.44 per cent., corresponding closely with the average percentage for the State.

Manic-depressive insanity and other curable forms constituted 33 per cent. of the first cases of insanity admitted; dementia præcox, 10.5 per cent.; alcoholic and organic dementias, 13 per cent.; senile dementia, 17.5 per cent.; general paralysis, 14 per cent.; paranoia, epilepsy and imbecility, 7.6 per cent. It thus appears that hardly more than one-third of the first cases of insanity had a chance of recovery at the time of admission to the hospital.

The discharges, exclusive of 90 transfers, numbered 184, of which 54 were recoveries, being 16.12 per cent. of commitments. In addition, 21 patients were discharged capable of self-support. Together they totalled 75, being 22.40 per cent. of commitments, against a percentage of 22.46 for the State last year. This represents the proportion of the insane restored to self-support in the community.

There were 132 deaths, 11.25 per cent. of the whole number of patients under treatment, against a five years' average percentage of 9.01 for the six State hospitals. Death resulted from pulmonary tuberculosis in 11, or 8.33 per cent., comparing with a four years' average percentage of 8.85 in the six State hospitals; from general paralysis in 36, or 27.2 per cent., comparing with such four years' average percentage of 17.44; from senile insanity in 41, or 31.06 per cent., comparing with such four years' average percentage of 31.18; from coarse organic brain lesions in 17, or 12.88 per cent., comparing with such four years' average percentage of 11.54. Curable forms of mental disease affected 25, or 18.94 per cent., comparing with such four years' average percentage of 11.37. Death occurred within three months after admission in 46, or 34.84 per cent., comparing with last year's percentage of 29.39 for the six State hospitals.

#### DIPHThERIA.

The general health throughout the hospital has been good aside from an epidemic of diphtheria.

Early in February a woman nurse contracted the disease while absent from the hospital on a visit to a sick friend, with-

out knowing the nature of her illness. Within the next three months five nurses came down with the disease and were treated in the South department of the Boston City Hospital.

Late in May it seemed wise to quarantine the hospital against the admission of new patients and the visits of friends, and to take cultures from every person in the women's department, in addition to the isolation of persons affected and thorough disinfection of rooms, bedding, clothing, etc., which had been done in every case. Those furnishing positive cultures were isolated in the two upper Stedman wards. Such systematic culturing and isolation were repeated twice at intervals of a few weeks. In all, 2,325 cultures were made, 160 persons isolated, and released only after yielding three consecutive and negative cultures. There were clinical symptoms in only 25 cases, 18 nurses and employees and 7 patients, the other 135 presenting no evidence of the disease other than the presence of the bacilli diphtheriæ in the nose or throat. When the last case had been released, on August 24, each ward was vacated and thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde. No new cases developed during August and September, but from October 1 to 5 there was a sharp incidence of 18 clinical cases, 13 in the women's department and 5 in the men's department. No case, however, has since appeared. In both departments there were 31 clinical cases, 22 nurses and employees and 9 patients. There were no deaths, but temporary paralysis protracted the convalescence of two and serious affection of the internal ear impaired the hearing of another. Twelve cases were treated in the Boston City Hospital. Dr. Gill courageously assumed treatment of the women patients isolated in the Stedman wards, and deserves our grateful appreciation of her faithful service during three very trying months. We are also greatly indebted to Dr. Francis H. Slack and Dr. Burditt L. Arms, of the Boston board of health laboratory, for making the necessary bacteriological examinations from so many cultures.

At the suggestion of Dr. E. E. Southard, pathologist to the State Board of Insanity, advantage has been taken of the excellent opportunity afforded for the investigation of certain aspects of the epidemiology of diphtheria which could best be



worked out in an institution. Under his direction, Dr. Mary Elizabeth Morse has carried it on during the past six months, and will continue it to completion, probably within the next half year, when a full report will be made and published.

#### THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

has been conducted along the usual lines. Diplomas were awarded at the completion of the two years' course to 8 graduates. Since its organization, ten years ago, 64 nurses have been graduated, of whom 20 are still in the service of the hospital. The whole corps of nurses and attendants numbers 102, of whom 65 are women and 37 men. In the women's department 20 are graduate nurses, 18 pupils or probationers in the school. The remaining 27 women attendants and all the men attendants have not received systematic instruction as to their duties or nursing; in other words, no adequate effort is being made to train about 63 per cent. of our nursing staff. While it has been found impracticable in this hospital, as in most other public institutions, to exclude all who may be unwilling to follow a prescribed course of study, extending over a period of two years, it would be desirable and reasonable to expect all during the continuance of their service to listen to the teaching and participate in ward demonstrations, with reference especially to the more practical aspects of their duties. Such a requirement would promote efficiency, stimulate interest and induce some to assume the obligations of the full training.

The general nurse must supplement her experience in the insane hospital by that of general and special hospitals for other diseases. Some of our graduates have been able to arrange for themselves such special courses, particularly in the New York polyclinic. Our interest in their development and success will command our earnest effort to facilitate such arrangements, and if possible establish a definite relation of our school to other hospitals for this purpose.

### THE INSTABILITY OF SERVICE

so universal and regrettable in institutions for the insane affects this hospital to a notable degree. The nursing staff on the average rotated 2.75 times during the year, compared with 2.52 times in the six State hospitals. This means an average tenure of 4.36 months, a handicap which would defeat any business enterprise and which imposes such limitation of the usefulness and efficient administration of the hospital as to require the most serious consideration. The handicap is greater in the men's department, where there were 4.31 rotations and 2.78 months' average tenure, against 3.07 rotations and 3.9 months in the six State hospitals. Like variation in the women's and men's services in other State institutions suggests inherent differences which cannot be discussed at this time. A beginning has been made in the endeavor to better these conditions by advancing the scale of wages to the standard prevailing in other State hospitals. The result has been more satisfactory in the women's department. Further improvement may be anticipated if your recommendations to the Legislature lead to granting sufficient funds to reduce the hours of duty to a sixty-hour-a-week basis. Betterment, however, must necessarily be gradual, as the fruit of continuous study and persistent effort to eliminate obstacles. Certain needs are obvious, such as more adequate accommodations for families of efficient officers and nurses, better conditions of living, inducements to enter the service as a vocation, and assurance of reasonable provision for old age.

### THE MEDICAL WORK

was greatly increased by the demands of the diphtheria epidemic, which almost exhausted at times the energies of physicians and nurses, who were tireless in their response. Hydrotherapeutic measures, such as the wet pack and prolonged bath, have been applied with greater frequency in the treatment of patients, with good effect. The diminution of mechanical restraint and seclusion of patients is most gratifying, and indicative of earnest and resourceful effort by physicians and nurses. There has been no resort to restraint of a male patient since

July. An occasional autopsy has been done. There is great need of a suitable laboratory for clinical and pathological examinations and scientific research. Steps are being taken to prepare and equip two rooms designed for this purpose in the basement of the Stedman building. The usual clinics have been given to the students of the Tufts and Harvard medical schools.

#### REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS

have been made to an average amount but considerably in excess of the previous year. Granolithic walks were laid around the oval between the B and C buildings and out to the Canterbury Street entrance. The old plank siding along Austin Street was replaced by a cinder walk. Iron fire escapes were erected from the second story at either end of the B building and from the first story front and rear, also from wards 5 and 6, 7 and 8, and the rear extension of the north wing at the men's department. A granolithic floor was put down in the scullery of the men's kitchen. The walk over the basement passage between the Walker and Stedman buildings was roofed over and enclosed in glass, affording a solarium for the use of tubercular patients temporarily, but eventually for other classes.

Good progress has been made in painting, which should be continued throughout the hospital. It has been completed in the women's chapel and B building and the exterior of the corridors connecting them with the A building, on the interior of the men's chapel and six wards, and is now going on in the C building.

Electric fans were installed in the laundry to remove the steam from the wash room. The engineer has been energetic in improving the heating apparatus. The steam mains under A corridor and in other exposed places have been reboxed and packed with mineral wool; much naked piping has been insulated with magnesia covering; long circuits have been cut out by short direct connections; several traps have been relocated to shorten returns. These alterations and many ordinary repairs have been done by the regular engineering force at no additional expense, except for a small amount of material.

## GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS

badly infested the trees and shrubs of the grounds and farm. The usual methods were employed to destroy them and limit their spread, at an outlay of more than \$2,000 in doing only necessary work. Although many dead or diseased trees were cut or trimmed, energetic effort will be required in this direction the coming year, especially upon the recently acquired property, which was neglected last season. Steps are being taken to accomplish this by our own labor as far as possible.

## MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

in the gross amounted to \$191,980.75, which, divided by the average number of patients in the hospital, 767.37, yields a gross average weekly per capita cost of \$4.798.

Receipts for board of private patients were \$15,552.82; from partial payments for board of patients, \$6,037.75; from sales and other sources, \$1,222.38; making a total income of \$22,812.95.

Deducting receipts from gross expenses, the net cost of maintenance was \$169,167.80, which, divided by the above average number of patients, yields a net average weekly per capita cost of \$4.228.

The gross expenses exceeded those of the previous year by \$28,112, which are accounted for in the main as follows: —

Increase in salaries, wages and labor, . . . . .	\$4,665
Cost of water (not paid by the hospital last year), . . . . .	4,687
Excess of repairs and minor improvements, . . . . .	7,013
Expenses of diphtheria epidemic and investigations, . . . . .	1,695
Excess in purchase of clothing, . . . . .	2,431
Excess in purchase of furnishings, . . . . .	1,912
Destruction of gypsy and brown-tail moths (no expense to hospital last year), . . . . .	2,085
Excess in purchase of live stock, carriages, wagons, etc., . . . . .	3,576
Total, . . . . .	\$28,064

It may be added that economy prevailed in all city departments last year, and it would be natural to expect that during

the closing period of municipal administration of the hospital general expenses, repairs and improvements, and stock on hand would be reduced to a minimum. In confirmation, it appears that maintenance expenses were about \$7,000 less than the previous year, although an average of 52 more patients were supported.

Certain additional demands necessitate the increase of estimates for maintenance the coming year up to \$213,550. An average of 53 more patients must be cared for. The advanced scale of wages, which was operative only five months last year, must be paid for the full twelve months. The reduction of hours of work to a sixty-hour-a-week basis will require the employment of at least 25 more persons, for whom wages, board and room furnishings must be provided.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOSPITAL

should proceed according to a well-considered plan. In accordance with your instructions preliminary studies have been made with reference to (1) the natural approaches, roadways and water courses with a view to rendering available every building site consistent with proper separation of classes and reservation of sufficient spaces for exercise and recreation of patients; (2) the location of the administrative center, service buildings and heat and power plant in relation to the main groups of patients' buildings; and (3) the presentation of a comprehensive but tentative scheme for review and gradual elaboration. The landscape features are receiving the attention of Mr. Arthur A. Shurtleff. Under his direction the necessary surveys are being made.

#### CERTAIN STRUCTURAL NEEDS

are imperative. Facilities for electrical treatment, hydrotherapy and other forms of physical therapeutics are indispensable in the equipment of the modern hospital. These could be provided by an addition to the south end of the Butler building, in which a general treatment room might be had on the ground floor and provision for prolonged baths and other hydrotherapeutic measures in connection with each of the present wards on the first and second floors.



The Stedman wards were designed for the reception and treatment of new patients, and are well adapted to the purpose, but are now crowded with chronic cases of the old, feeble or bedridden class. Infirmary buildings should be constructed for the care of such patients. Relief of the Stedman building in this way would greatly improve the classification of recent cases and add much-needed capacity for patients pressing for admission to the hospital.

The laundry is now much cramped for room and will be utterly inadequate to the demands growing out of enlargement of the institution.

The carpenter and machine shops are small and are not equipped with machinery and power.

There is no industrial room for patients. The sewing and mending room does not afford space for one-third of the patients who might find beneficial and useful occupation in it.

All these purposes might be served temporarily by a building which could eventually be utilized solely for a laundry.

With your approval, working plans, specifications and estimates for such buildings have been prepared, and are recommended for submission to the Legislature with your petition for appropriations as follows: —

Constructing and furnishing an addition to the Butler building to provide treatment rooms for acute and curable patients, . . . . .	\$39,000
Constructing and furnishing three infirmary buildings sufficient to accommodate 300 patients, with the necessary officers and nurses, . . . . .	275,000
Constructing and equipping a building for the extension of the present laundry and for temporary use as carpenter and machine shops, industrial rooms for patients, and other purposes, . . . . .	44,000

Dr. E. C. Noble was appointed on the staff of the men's department and began his duties March 15. After four and one-half years' service in the women's department, Dr. Francis X. Corr resigned November 1, and has opened an office in Warren Chambers, Boylston Street. On August 1 Mr. William E. Elton had the treasurership added to his duties as steward.

Although such a combination is wise under present conditions and efficient in operation, and was made on my recommendation, nevertheless, as a matter of principle the two offices should be kept distinct, and as soon as the growth of the hospital shall warrant the additional expense their separation should be anticipated. Miss Florence N. Spidle was promoted from assistant matron to matron in October.

Our thanks are extended to Dr. John Dixwell and his associates of the Hospital Music Association, to the Dorchester Woman's Club and the Harvard Improvement Association Choral Union for their very enjoyable entertainments. Magazines and other reading matter have been gratefully received from the Boston Public Library and the Hospital Newspaper Society, which have given pleasure to many patients on the wards. It is hoped that our old friends may continue to remember us and that new ones may join them in the endeavor to brighten the lives of our patients.

I feel a deep sense of obligation to the faithful officers, nurses and employees who have made possible whatever has been accomplished during the year. I am profoundly grateful for your patient consideration and wise direction in many perplexing situations.

Respectfully submitted,

OWEN COPP,

*Superintendent.*

Nov. 30, 1909

## SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES' REPORT.

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*To the Superintendent of the Boston State Hospital.*

The tenth annual report of the Training School for Nurses is herewith respectfully submitted:—

### *Graduating Class of 1909.*

Ida C. Aitken.	Elizabeth M. Hartley.
Edith E. Dorey.	Catherine McKinnon.
Frances L. French.	Ruby L. Sperry.
Elizabeth A. Gunn.	Lottie Urquhart.

### *Nursing Staff.*

Superintendent of nurses, . . . . .	1
Assistant superintendent of nurses (graduate), . . . . .	1
Head nurses, day (graduates), . . . . .	6
Head nurse, night (graduate), . . . . .	1
Day nurses (graduates), . . . . .	11
Night nurse (graduate), . . . . .	1
Pupils, day, . . . . .	10
Pupils, night, . . . . .	3
Probationers, . . . . .	4
Attendants, . . . . .	27
Applicants during the year, . . . . .	272
Applicants accepted, . . . . .	48
Probationers accepted as pupils, . . . . .	12
Pupils left, . . . . .	6
Probationers rejected, . . . . .	12

The training school has graduated 8 nurses during the year, making a total of 64 nurses since it was organized. Twenty of our graduates are still in the hospital, 6 are in charge of buildings, 1 is assistant superintendent of nurses and 1 is night head nurse. Seven of our graduates have left during the year, 4 of whom have entered a general hospital for a post-graduate course and 1 is doing private nursing.



The following subjects are covered:—

*Junior Year.*—Bones, joints, muscles, digestion, circulation, histology, secretion, bandaging, bacteriology, pathology, diseases of the bones, fractures and dislocations, skin, urinary tract, respiratory tract, hemorrhages, hygiene, chemistry and clinical instruction.

*Senior Year.*—Tuberculosis, emergencies, sepsis, asepsis, antisepsis, surgical dressings, materia medica, gynecology, obstetrics, immunity, serum therapy and vaccines, acute infectious diseases, symptomatology, anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, psychiatry, massage, cooking and clinical instruction.

We again wish to express our appreciation for the assistance rendered by the consulting staff and Dr. Linneus A. Roberts, who have given courses during the year, also to the resident staff for their interest in the promotion of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

JANE ROBERTSON,

*Superintendent of Nurses.*

## VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1909.

Buildings and 153 acres land taken from the city of Boston Dec. 1, 1908, . . .	\$1,000,000 00	
79 acres land taken Oct. 1, 1909, assessed for . . . . .	62,710 00	
2½ <sub>20</sub> acres land purchased Nov. 3, 1909, for Observation Hospital, . . . .	75,919 20	
	<hr/>	\$1,138,629 20
Provisions and groceries, . . . .	\$3,511 20	
Clothing and clothing materials, . . . .	7,385 72	
Furnishings, . . . . .	42,140 52	
Heat, light and power:—		
Fuel, . . . . .	722 00	
Repairs and improvements:—		
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . .	20,620 00	
All other property, . . . . .	3,402 76	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Live stock on farm, . . . . .	6,420 00	
Produce of farm on hand, . . . .	6,635 05	
Carriages and agricultural imple- ments, . . . . .	5,542 69	
All other property, . . . . .	974 00	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2,564 56	
	<hr/>	99,918 50
		<hr/>
		\$1,238,547 70

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Boston State Hospital.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1909:—

### CASH ACCOUNT.

#### *Receipts.*

##### *Institution Receipts.*

##### Board of inmates :—

Private, . . . .	\$15,552 82	
Reimbursements, . . . .	6,037 75	
	<hr/>	\$21,590 57

##### Salaries, wages and labor :—

Wages not called for, . . . . .	10 35
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##### Sales :—

Food, . . . . .	\$316 93	
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	26 71	
Furnishings, . . . . .	14 13	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	9 12	
	<hr/>	366 89

##### Farm, stable and grounds :—

Cows and calves, . . . . .	\$191 17	
Pigs and hogs, . . . . .	257 14	
Hides, . . . . .	45 39	
Sundries, . . . . .	171 14	
	<hr/>	664 84

##### Miscellaneous receipts :—

Interest on bank balances, . . . . .	\$148 86	
Rent, . . . . .	23 00	
Sundries, . . . . .	8 44	
	<hr/>	180 30

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\$22,812 95

##### *Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.*

##### Maintenance appropriations :—

Advance money, . . . . .	\$10,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1909, . . . . .	\$174,326 34	
Less returned, . . . . .	12 00	
	<hr/>	\$174,314 34

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184,314 34

Total, . . . . . \$207,127 29

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$22,812 95	
Maintenance appropriations : —		
Eleven months' schedules, 1909, . . . . .	174,314 34	
November advances, . . . . .	9,017 21	
	<hr/>	\$206,144 50
Balance Nov. 30, 1909 : —		
In bank, . . . . .	\$935 60	
In office, . . . . .	47 19	
	<hr/>	982 79
		<hr/>
Total, . . . . .		\$207,127 29

*MAINTENANCE.*

Appropriation, . . . . .	\$192,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	191,980 75
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$19 25

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor : —		
General administration, . . . . .	\$27,394 39	
Medical service, . . . . .	8,528 60	
Ward service (male), . . . . .	10,720 79	
Ward service (female), . . . . .	17,298 91	
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	3,398 29	
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	8,151 20	
	<hr/>	\$75,492 18
Food : —		
Butter, . . . . .	\$3,853 84	
Butterine, . . . . .	2,611 82	
Beans, . . . . .	642 45	
Bread and crackers, . . . . .	192 12	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	983 84	
Cheese, . . . . .	1,191 52	
Eggs, . . . . .	3,100 72	
Flour, . . . . .	4,930 85	
Fish, . . . . .	1,815 97	
Fruit (dried and fresh), . . . . .	1,573 73	
Meats, . . . . .	11,161 54	
Milk, . . . . .	42 79	
Molasses and syrup, . . . . .	261 43	
Sugar, . . . . .	2,979 66	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa, . . . . .	2,012 09	
Vegetables, . . . . .	1,161 46	
Sundries, . . . . .	2,554 61	
	<hr/>	41,070 44
Clothing and materials : —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$1,133 50	
Clothing, . . . . .	3,262 42	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares, . . . . .	1,605 72	
Furnishing goods, . . . . .	551 43	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward, . . . . .	\$6,553 07	\$116,562 62

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$6,553 07	\$116,562 62
Clothing and materials — <i>Con.</i>		
Hats and caps,	53 07	
Leather and shoe findings,	8 80	
Sundries,	14 00	
		6,628 94
Furnishings : —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$4,848 72	
Brushes, brooms,	366 70	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	534 95	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	760 16	
Furniture and upholstery,	478 50	
Kitchen furnishings,	494 55	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	58 40	
Sundries,	1,252 67	
		8,794 65
Heat, light and power : —		
Coal,	\$18,982 51	
Electricity,	14 70	
Oil,	107 15	
Sundries,	693 60	
		19,797 96
Repairs and improvements : —		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$75 62	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	299 89	
Electrical work and supplies,	193 22	
Hardware,	637 01	
Lumber,	560 75	
Machinery, etc.,	527 54	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,595 57	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	1,459 45	
Roofing and materials,	40 72	
Sundries,	4,025 11	
		9,414 88
Farm, stable and grounds : —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$683 05	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	2,979 48	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	720 43	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,308 37	
Harnesses and repairs,	201 72	
Horses,	1,245 00	
Cows,	915 00	
Other live stock,	30	
Rent,	1,500 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	247 16	
Sundries,	2,952 75	
		15,753 26
Miscellaneous : —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$174 33	
Chapel services and entertainments,	1,277 90	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	109 52	
Funeral expenses,	10 15	
Gratuities,	142 90	
Hose, etc.,	111 93	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	2,336 12	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$4,162 85	\$176 952 31

*Amounts brought forward,* . . . . \$4,162 85 \$176,952 31

Miscellaneous — *Con.*

Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra), . . . . .	1,380 94	
Postage, . . . . .	313 42	
Printing and printing supplies, . . . . .	194 11	
Return of runaways, . . . . .	19 75	
Soap and laundry supplies, . . . . .	1,678 47	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	770 07	
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	168 03	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	459 99	
Tobacco, . . . . .	520 64	
Water, . . . . .	4,687 20	
Sundries, . . . . .	672 97	
	<hr/>	15,028 44
Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . .		\$191,980 75

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for fiscal year, . . . . .	\$600,000 00
Expended during the year (see statement annexed), . . . . .	81,025 92
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1909, . . . . .	\$518,974 08

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$982 79	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), . . . . .	9,017 21	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account		
November, 1909, schedule, . . . . .	7,666 41	
	<hr/>	\$17,666 41

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$17,666 41
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*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
For the purpose of establishing in the city of Boston a hospital for the first care and observation of mental patients and the treatment of acute and curable mental diseases, . . . .	Acts 1909, chap. 470,	\$600,000 00	\$81,025 92 <sup>1</sup>	\$81,025 92	\$518,974 08

<sup>1</sup> Paid direct from State treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. ELTON,  
*Treasurer.*

WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

## LIST OF PERSONS

REGULARLY EMPLOYED AT THE BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

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Superintendent,	None
Assistant superintendent (per year),	\$2,500 00
Assistant physician (per year),	1,800 00
Assistant physician (per year),	1,400 00
Assistant physician (per year),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per year),	700 00
Treasurer and steward (per year),	1,800 00
Chief engineer (per month),	120 00
Farmer (per year),	1,000 00
Assistant farmers (2) (per month),	\$30 00 to 40 00
Gardeners (2) (per month),	35 00 to 55 00
Matron (per month),	40 00
Superintendent of nurses (per year),	800 00
Assistant superintendent of nurses (per month),	45 00
Stenographers (3) (per month),	\$30 00 to 65 00
Clerk (per month),	45 00
Typewriter (per month),	30 00
Seamstresses (2) (per month),	\$30 00 to 35 00
Laundryman (per month),	40 00
Laundry teamster (per month),	30 00
Laundress (per month),	40 00
Laundresses (9) (per week),	\$4 00 to 4 60
Baker (per month),	60 00
Assistant steward (per month),	50 00
Supervisor (man) (per month),	62 00
Supervisors (women, 2) (per month),	35 00
Assistant supervisors (men, 2) (per month),	\$30 00 to 45 00
Attendants (men, 34) (per month),	25 00 to 30 00
Attendants (women, 27) (per month),	20 00 to 25 00
Nurses (women, 34) (per month),	20 00 to 30 00
Office attendant (per month),	30 00
Table girls (6) (per week),	4 00
Chambermaid (per week),	4 00
Cooks (men, 2) (per month),	\$55 00 to 70 00
Cooks (women, 3) (per month),	22 00 to 25 00
Assistant cook (man) (per month),	35 00



Kitchen girl (per week), . . . . .	\$4 00
Painter (per month), . . . . .	70 00
Painters (2) (per week), . . . . .	15 00
Mattress maker (per month), . . . . .	20 00
Assistant engineers (7) (per week), . . . . .	21 00
Assistant engineer, with board and lodging (per week), . . . . .	17 55
Firemen (4) (per week), . . . . .	17 50
Stablemen (2) (per month), . . . . .	\$30 00 to 35 00
Chauffeur (per month), . . . . .	25 00
Expressman (per month), . . . . .	45 00
Teamsters (7) (per month), . . . . .	\$25 00 to 28 00
Farm hands (5) (per month), . . . . .	25 00 to 28 00
Herdsmen (per month), . . . . .	45 00
Watchman (per month), . . . . .	50 00
Carpenters (2) (per month), . . . . .	70 00
Carpenter (per week), . . . . .	15 00
Porters (2) (per month), . . . . .	\$28 00 to 30 00

## PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

### GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Asparagus, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes, . . . . .	\$22 31
Beans, shell, 16 bushels, . . . . .	20 00
Beans, string, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, . . . . .	101 50
Beets, table, 250 bushels, . . . . .	125 00
Beets, table, 6 bunches, . . . . .	60
Beet greens, 80 bushels, . . . . .	28 00
Cabbages, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, . . . . .	15 00
Carrots, 277 bushels, . . . . .	166 20
Cauliflower, 752 heads, . . . . .	75 20
Celery, 114 boxes, . . . . .	96 90
Corn, sweet, 357 bushels, . . . . .	267 75
Cress, 35 bunches, . . . . .	3 50
Cucumbers, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes, . . . . .	18 50
Cucumbers, pickling, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, . . . . .	80
Dandelions, 4 bushels, . . . . .	3 00
Kohl-rabi, 37 bushels, . . . . .	18 50
Lettuce, 320 boxes, . . . . .	240 00
Mint, 35 bunches, . . . . .	1 75
Onions, 488 bunches, . . . . .	9 76
Onions, 202 bushels, . . . . .	171 70
Parsley, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, . . . . .	88
Parsnips, 204 bushels, . . . . .	153 00
Peas, green, 81 bushels, . . . . .	81 00
Peppers, 2 bushels, . . . . .	1 50
Potatoes, 2,556 bushels, . . . . .	2,328 20
Potatoes, small, 125 bushels, . . . . .	25 00
Radishes, 76 dozen bunches, . . . . .	19 00
Rhubarb, 4,998 pounds, . . . . .	99 96
Spinach, 213 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, . . . . .	85 50
Squash, winter, 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ tons, . . . . .	155 00
Squash, summer, 2,098 pounds, . . . . .	20 98
Tomatoes, ripe, 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, . . . . .	158 63
Tomatoes, green, 52 bushels, . . . . .	26 00
Turnips, 314 barrels, . . . . .	392 50
Apples, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels, . . . . .	62 25
Blackberries, 537 boxes, . . . . .	53 70

Currants, 591 boxes,	. . . . .	\$65 01
Grapes, 1,303 pounds,	. . . . .	39 09
Pears, 18 bushels,	. . . . .	18 00
Raspberries, 67 boxes,	. . . . .	6 70
Strawberries, 7,265 boxes,	. . . . .	581 20
Total,	. . . . .	\$5,759 07

## FARM PRODUCTS.

Ensilage, 190 tons, . . . . .	\$950 00
Fodder, green, 322 tons, . . . . .	1,610 00
Fodder, dry, 4 tons, . . . . .	48 00
Hay, 165 tons, . . . . .	2,970 00
Hay, bedding, 22 tons, . . . . .	220 00
Mangel-wurzel, 1,025 bushels, . . . . .	256 25
Manure, 420 cords, . . . . .	2,520 00
Beef, 4,913 pounds, . . . . .	343 91
Calves, 42, . . . . .	84 00
Milk, 189,669 quarts, . . . . .	9,483 45
Pork, 19,495 pounds, . . . . .	1,559 60
Ice, 700 tons, . . . . .	2,100 00
Wood, 20 cords, . . . . .	90 00
Total, . . . . .	\$22,235 21
Garden products, . . . . .	\$5,759 07
Farm products, . . . . .	22,235 21
Total, . . . . .	\$27,994 28



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# STATISTICAL TABLES.

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[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

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1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			VOLUNTARY, NOT INSANE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1908, . . . . .	328	486	814	-	-	-	328	486	814
Admitted within the year, . . . . .	182	266	448	1	-	1	183	266	449
By commitment, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	146	188	334	1	-	1	147	188	335
By transfer, . . . . .	2	8	10	-	-	-	2	8	10
From visit, . . . . .	7	12	19	-	-	-	7	12	19
From visit, nominally for discharge, . . . . .	27	58	85	-	-	-	27	58	85
Whole number of cases within the year, . . . . .	510	752	1,262	1	-	1	511	752	1,263
Dismissed within the year, . . . . .	178	294	472	1	-	1	179	294	473
Discharged, . . . . .	60	123	183	1	-	1	61	123	184
as recovered, . . . . .	9	45	54	-	-	-	9	45	54
as capable of self-support, . . . . .	9	12	21	-	-	-	9	12	21
as improved, . . . . .	33	39	72	-	-	-	33	39	72
as not improved, . . . . .	9	27	36	-	-	-	9	27	36
as not insane, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Died, . . . . .	59	73	132	-	-	-	59	73	132
Transferred, . . . . .	34	56	90	-	-	-	34	56	90
Escaped, . . . . .	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
On visit Oct. 1, 1909, . . . . .	21	42	63	-	-	-	21	42	63
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1909, . . . . .	332	458	790	-	-	-	332	458	790
Supported as State patients, . . . . .	298	368	666	-	-	-	298	368	666
as reimbursing patients, . . . . .	10	25	35	-	-	-	10	25	35
as private patients, . . . . .	24	65	89	-	-	-	24	65	89
Number of different persons within the year, . . . . .	481	691	1,172	1	-	1	482	691	1,173
Number of different persons admitted, . . . . .	154	206	360	1	-	1	155	206	361
Number of different persons admitted by commitment, . . . . .	145	186	331	1	-	1	146	186	332
Number of different persons dismissed, . . . . .	151	234	385	1	-	1	152	234	386
Number of different persons recovered, . . . . .	9	45	54	-	-	-	9	45	54
Number of different persons capable of self-support, . . . . .	9	12	21	-	-	-	9	12	21

Daily average number of patients, viz.: State, 633.36; reimbursing, 38.26; private, 98.23; total, 769.85.

<sup>1</sup> Includes 73 emergency cases, 66 of which were committed to this hospital, 1 to other hospitals and 6 discharged. Includes emergency and voluntary insane cases.

2. — *Insane received on First and Subsequent Commitments.*

NUMBER OF COMMITMENT.	CASES COMMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First to this hospital, . . . . .	132	166	298
Second to this hospital, . . . . .	10	15	25
Third to this hospital, . . . . .	2	5	7
Fourth to this hospital, . . . . .	1	2	3
Fifth to this hospital, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total cases, . . . . .	146	188	334
Total persons, . . . . .	145	186	331
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . . . .	123	151	274

3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts, . . . . .	52	10	12	57	17	21	109	27	33
Other New England States, . . . . .	6	7	6	8	11	7	14	18	13
Other States, . . . . .	8	7	6	9	7	7	17	14	13
Total native, . . . . .	66	24	24	74	35	35	140	59	59
Other countries: —									
Africa, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Austria, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1
Belgium, . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Canada, . . . . .	12	14	13	22	17	21	34	31	34
England, . . . . .	3	4	4	1	5	3	4	9	7
Germany, . . . . .	4	5	5	5	8	8	9	13	13
Holland, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ireland, . . . . .	28	58	60	40	69	71	68	127	131
Italy, . . . . .	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	5	4
Portugal, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Russia, . . . . .	2	3	3	2	4	4	4	7	7
Scotland, . . . . .	2	4	4	1	4	1	3	8	5
Sweden, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
Switzerland, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total foreign, . . . . .	57	96	96	76	113	113	133	209	209
Total native, . . . . .	66	24	24	74	35	35	140	59	59
Unknown, . . . . .	—	3	3	1	3	3	1	6	6
Totals, . . . . .	123	123	123	151	151	151	274	274	274

4. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Massachusetts: —									
Suffolk County, . . . .	121	139	260	22	33	55	143	172	315
Essex County, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Middlesex County, . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Hampshire County, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Norfolk County, . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Plymouth County, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Worcester County, . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
Total resident, . . . .	122	147	269	22	34	56	144	181	325
Canada, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Hampshire, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pennsylvania, . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
New York, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Rhode Island, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total nonresident, . . . .	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	5	6
Cities or towns 10,000 or over, . . . .	121	150	271	22	35	57	143	185	328
County districts under 10,000, . . . .	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3

5. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried, . . . . .	47	60	107
Married, . . . . .	52	64	116
Widowed, . . . . .	23	26	49
Divorced, . . . . .	1	1	2
Totals, . . . . .	123	151	274

6. — *Occupation of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

MALES.

Bartenders, . . . . .	2	Metal worker, . . . . .	1
Blacksmiths, . . . . .	2	Musicians, . . . . .	2
Carpenters, . . . . .	2	Painter, . . . . .	1
Contractor, . . . . .	1	Pedler, . . . . .	1
Conductor, . . . . .	1	Pharmacist, . . . . .	1
Cooks, . . . . .	4	Plumber, . . . . .	1
Engineer, . . . . .	1	Salesmen, . . . . .	11
Firemen, . . . . .	4	Shoemakers, . . . . .	4
Inspector, . . . . .	1	Student, . . . . .	1
Janitors, . . . . .	2	Tailors, . . . . .	3
Laborers, . . . . .	32	Teamsters, . . . . .	6
Mariner, . . . . .	1	Typewriter, . . . . .	1
Mason, . . . . .	1	None, . . . . .	30
Mechanics, . . . . .	4		
Merchants, . . . . .	2		123

FEMALES.

Actress, . . . . .	1	Milliners, . . . . .	2
Bookkeepers, . . . . .	2	Nurse, . . . . .	1
Cook, . . . . .	1	Stenographer, . . . . .	1
Domestics, . . . . .	9	Teachers, . . . . .	2
Dressmakers, . . . . .	3	Waitress, . . . . .	1
Factory girl, . . . . .	1	None, . . . . .	49
Governess, . . . . .	1		
Housework, . . . . .	72		151
Laundresses, . . . . .	5		

7. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.				DIED.							
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.		AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT DEATH.			
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	5	4	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
15 years or less,	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	4	7	11	4	6	10	—	2	2	1	1	2
20 to 25 years,	7	14	21	9	10	19	2	1	3	1	1	2
25 to 30 years,	12	13	25	12	17	29	5	2	7	6	1	7
30 to 35 years,	8	13	21	6	13	19	6	3	9	1	1	2
35 to 40 years,	13	15	28	13	13	26	5	5	10	5	5	10
40 to 50 years,	27	31	58	28	34	62	12	16	28	15	15	30
50 to 60 years,	17	23	40	21	24	45	9	11	20	9	14	23
60 to 70 years,	12	14	26	11	13	24	9	12	21	10	10	20
70 to 80 years,	12	14	26	13	17	30	7	14	21	7	16	23
Over 80 years,	3	1	4	5	3	8	2	6	8	4	9	13
Totals,	120	150	270	123	151	274	59	73	132	59	73	132
Unknown,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of persons,	123	151	274	123	151	274	59	73	132	59	73	132
Mean known ages (in years),	45.95	44.04	45	46.59	45.09	45.84	40.02	55.15	47.59	52.60	59.36	55.98

## 8. — Probable Cause of Mental Disease in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.

EXCITING CAUSES.	ADMITTED.			PREDISPOSING CAUSES.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	HEREDITARY TENDENCY.		NEUROTIC TENDENCY.		INTEMPERANCE.	
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Apoplexy, . . . . .	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	1	1
Arteriosclerosis, . . . . .	7	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Childbirth, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Congenital, . . . . .	5	5	10	-	1	1	-	1	1
Consanguinity of parents, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drug habit, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy, . . . . .	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grief, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill health, . . . . .	2	5	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
Injury, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intemperance, . . . . .	13	13	26	2	1	3	-	13	26
Lactation, . . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menopause, . . . . .	-	14	14	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paralysis agitans, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senility, . . . . .	22	28	50	-	5	5	-	2	2
Syphilis, . . . . .	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxæmia, . . . . .	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worry, . . . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	64	95	159	3	10	13	13	18	31
Unknown, . . . . .	59	56	115	8	15	23	5	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	123	151	274	11	25	36	5	18	31



*9. — Probable Duration of Mental Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . . . .	5	4	9
Less than 1 month, . . . . .	15	36	51
From 1 to 3 months, . . . . .	24	20	44
3 to 6 months, . . . . .	20	15	35
6 to 12 months, . . . . .	13	17	30
1 to 2 years, . . . . .	19	22	41
2 to 5 years, . . . . .	13	23	36
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	5	9	14
10 to 20 years, . . . . .	2	4	6
Totals, . . . . .	116	150	266
Unknown, . . . . .	7	1	8
Totals, . . . . .	123	151	274
Average known duration (in years), . . . . .	1.37	1.35	1.36

10. — *Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed or discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.										DIED.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			Males.	Females.	Totals.	
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.				
A. — First admitted to any hospital: —																			
Hysterical insanity, . . . . .	19	46	65	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	5	8	1	6	7	16	46	62	
Manic-depressive insanity, . . . . .	9	20	29	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	12	18	—	6	6	9	20	29	
Dementia precox, . . . . .	14	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	14	4	15	
Dementia, organic, . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Confusional insanity, acute, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Delirium, acute, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Myxo-dematous dementia, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Involution psychoses: —																			
Melancholia, . . . . .	4	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	15	15	
Senile dementia, . . . . .	22	26	48	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	2	5	15	35	50	
Epileptic insanity, . . . . .	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	2	6	
Infection psychosis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General paresis, . . . . .	26	12	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	21	3	4	27	15	42	
Paranoia, . . . . .	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	3	3	6	6	6	
Alcoholic insanity, acute, . . . . .	4	1	5	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	1	5	
Alcoholic insanity, chronic, . . . . .	9	5	14	—	—	—	1	6	7	4	2	6	—	—	—	5	8	13	
Alcoholic dementia, . . . . .	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Imbecility, . . . . .	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	1	1	5	1	6	
Drug psychosis, . . . . .	—	3	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Traumatic psychosis, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Undiagnosed, . . . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals, . . . . .	123	151	274	8	31	39	5	10	15	28	28	56	8	23	31	102	158	260	

B.
— Other admissions: —
Manic-depressive insanity,
Dementia præcox,
Dementia, organic,
Involutions psychoses:
Melancholia,
Senile dementia,
Epileptic insanity,
General paresis,
Paranoia,
Alcoholic insanity, acute,
Alcoholic insanity, chronic,
Imbecility,
Totals,
Aggregate cases,
Aggregate persons,

## 11. — Discharges of the Insane classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . . . .	9	36	45	7	10	17	32	30	62	8	24	32	57	67	124	113	167	280
Second, . . . . .	—	5	5	1	1	2	—	6	6	—	3	3	2	4	6	3	19	22
Third, . . . . .	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	2	2	3	6	9
Fourth, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Totals, . . . . .	9	45	54	9	12	21	33	39	72	9	27	36	59	73	132	119	196	315
First admitted to any hospital, . . . . .	8	31	39	5	10	15	28	28	56	8	23	31	53	66	119	102	158	260

## 12. — Cause of Death and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died.

CAUSES.	AGGREGATES.			MANIC-DEPRESSIVE INSANITY.			DEMENTIA PRÆCOX.			INFECTION PSYCHOSIS.			ACUTE DELIRIUM.			IMBECILITY.			INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA.			SENILE DEMENTIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
General diseases: —																								
Alcoholism, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcinoma, . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, . . . . .	1	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Facial erysipelas, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxedema, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous system: —																								
Paralysis agitans, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Status epilepticus, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paresis, . . . . .	22	14	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute delirium, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exhaustion of manic-depressive insanity, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic leptomeningitis, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circulatory system: —																								
Cardiac insufficiency, . . . . .	10	—	10	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Organic heart disease, . . . . .	10	8	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	6	11
Cerebral hemorrhage, . . . . .	3	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory system: —																								
Hypostatic pneumonia, . . . . .	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobar pneumonia, . . . . .	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho pneumonia, . . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive system: —																								
Appendicitis, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis, acute, . . . . .	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Enteritis, chronic, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-urinary system: —																								
Nephritis, chronic, . . . . .	1	4	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	39	73	132	6	11	17	2	3	5	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	5	10	31	41

## 12. — Cause of Death and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died — Concluded.

CAUSES.	GENERAL PARESIS.			PARANOIA.			ORGANIC DEMENTIA.			EPILEPTIC INSANITY.			ACUTE ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.			ACUTE CONFUSIONAL INSANITY.			MYXO-DEMATOUS DEMENTIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
General diseases: —																					
Alcoholism, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcinoma, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Facial erysipelas, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxœdema, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous system: —																					
Paralysis agitans, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Status epilepticus, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paresis, . . . . .	22	14	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute delirium, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exhaustion of manic-depressive insanity, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic leptomeningitis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circulatory system: —																					
Cardiac insufficiency, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic heart disease, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory system: —																					
Hypostatic pneumonia, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobar pneumonia, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho pneumonia, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Digestive system: —																					
Appendicitis, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis, acute, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis, chronic, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-urinary system: —																					
Nephritis, chronic, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	22	14	36	—	3	3	12	1	13	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1



## 13. — Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Persons who recovered or died.

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Recovered: —												
Under 1 month, .	4	11	15			6				1	—	1
From 1 to 3 months, .	2	10	12	3	11	14	4	12	16	—	—	—
3 to 6 months, .	—	4	4	—	9	9	—	1	1	—	1	1
6 to 12 months, .	—	3	3	2	5	7	1	4	5	—	2	2
1 to 2 years, .	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	5	5
2 to 5 years, .	—	2	2	2	—	2	2	2	4	—	5	5
Over 5 years, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	8	31	39	8	31	39	8	31	39	1	14	15
Average of known cases (in months),	9.18	3.17	6.18	6.45	3.97	5.21	16.12	3.57	9.85	.90	19.86	10.38
										.60	26.15	13.37

